Archebald (Archie) Sellers was born in Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March S. 1842. His father, Archibald and his mother, Jane Stevenson Sellers, had four children, James, Mary, Archibald and Jeannie, Archie married Elizabeth Huntington Buys on December 14, 1876. Their children include John Jarvie, William Robert, Archibald, George Eddie, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay, Archie died February 18, 1902 and Elizabeth died in 1926. Both are buried in Heber.

Archie worked in the coal mines continuously from the time he was a child of 7 until he reached the age of 23. The life of a miner was by no means to his liking, and as he grew up he became fired with an ambition to go to America. To this end he began

1084

to save his money, and after 16 years in the mines of Scotland, he bade goodbye to his beloved parents and set sail for the United

States.

On his arrival in this country the Carl War was blazing. The only work he know was coal mining, and the mines of Pennsylvania were clantoring for coal miners. With Archie, it was a matter of suryival and he had no choice but to return to his old trade. He was not content to stay in Pennsylvania. The urge to go West was strong in him, and one day he set out to realize his dream.

At Rock Springs, Wyoming, it becamnecessary to replenish his funds and in order to do so he was obliged once again to go back to the mines. This move proved to be a blessing in disquise for it was in the mines at Rock Springs that he met James and Andrew Lindsay whose family was to have a strong influence on his life from that time on.

In the early seventies Archie went to Heber City to make his home with "Grand ma" Christine Lindsay Muir. Later on hived with Robert Lindsay and his western Arm Murdock Lindsay, Although Archie had been a Scotch Prespyterian from childhood, the Lindsays persuaded him to become a Latter day Saint and in 1875 he joined the Church.

The following year he met Elizabeth Buy at the home of her brother, Edward Buy. Archie was strongly attracted to this tall, aristocratic girl, and on December 14, 1876 he took her for his wife. Witnesses to the marriage of Archie and Elizabeth were Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah.

Archie bought a house in Heler for his bride, but after a time he decided to take up farming. He was impressed with the land in Center Creek, principally because of the tall sagebrush which grew in that particular area. He had been told that tall sagebrush was an indication of fertile land. For that reason he chose a location up the canyon just below the Thomas place which was covered with sagebrush 6 feet tall and higher.

Although he had had no previous farm experience, Archie set out at once to clear the land with an ox team. Archie was assisted in breaking up the land by Will Richardson and young Jode Thomas. When the land was cleared of sagebrush, Archie planted the ground to lucerne. Up to that point it had been all outgo and no income. To some-

what reverse this situation. Archie and his helpful neighbor, Mr. Thomas, contracted with Hawk Eve and Parley's Park Mines at Park City to carnish butter, eggs, potatoes, meat, and such vegetables as currots and cabbage for use at the mines' boarding houses.

The Sellers' land proved to be exceptionally fertile and the <u>forty irrigated</u> acres produced hav, hiceme, timothy, and grain in

almost unbelievable quantity.

Archie Sellers was noted in the community for his sparking wit and his ready repartee, one of the finest examples of which is illustrated by the following incident: Archie was driving in his wagon to Heber when a local funnyman ran up to him shouting excitedly. "Archie, Archie, your wheels are a 'turnin'. Like a flash Archie replied, "And your tongue is a waggin'".

Archie had a leading part in the construction of a reservoir near the head of Center Creek which has provided a regular and permanent water supply for irrigating farms

on the 'crick."

Archie's general health, and particularly his lungs, had been greatly impaired as a result of the coal dust he had breathe.' so long in the coal mines. He suffered increasingly from this infection, and it finally became impossible for him to continue farming. In 1901 he sold the farm in Center Creek and took his family to Fieber. He had only a short time to live, for his condition grew steadily worse, and on February 18, 1902 he passed away.

Archie Sellers enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best checker players and one of the keenest wits in the community. But he is best remembered for his high ideals, and his abiding love and concern for his

family.

Elizabeth Buys Sellers was known far and wide as "Aunt Lizzie." She was born in Bountiful, Utah, March 12, 1855, the youngest child of Hyram D. Buys and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. Her parents were natives of New York. In the early thirties they became converts of Joseph Smain and followed him as he moved westward to Nauvoo. Later they crossed the plains to Utah in 1850 and settled in Bountiful.

Elizabeth's father died August 28, 1855, only five months after her birth, leaving her mother with a large family to care for. As the children grew they all worked and attended the local public school in the winter.

Elizabeth went one year to a girls' school in Salt Lake City.

In the meantime her oldest brother Edward Buys had homesteaded a farm on Daniels Creek, then called Buysville in his honor. Elizabeth visited Edward and it was while there the met Archibaid Sellers. They fell in love and were married December 14, 1876. Soon they decided to take up a farm on Center Creek where they could be close to the Lindsay families who likewise settled on Center Creek and nearby take Creek.

Archie and Elizal th Sellers were the parents of six boys John Jarvie, Archie, William Robert, George Edward, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay. It was practical to give double first names in those days because families were large, and frequently identical first names were given to children in neighboring families. For example, the name "Willie Rob" immediately distinguished William Robert Sellers from numerous other boys in the community named William. Thus, "Little Jim" (Lindsay), "Jimmy Reed" (Lindsay), "Jimmy Reed" (Lindsay), "Jimmy Clark" (Sellers) quickly identified the Jim of a particular family from boys of the same name in other families.

Elizabeth Sellers was helpful and inspiring both to her husband and to her sons. She believed in courtesy among her children. She believed in treating no one better than her own family. The choice food was not given to a visitor unless there was enough for her boys too.

Like many other pioneer women, Elizabeth occasionally had hard and discouraging times, but she was never one to "talk down in the mouth." Her mother had taught her to spend her last cent, if need be, with the aplomb of one who had thousands.

Archie and Lizzie moved to Heber in 1901 where Archie died in 1902. The older boys were away, and the younger boys worked at various jobs such as in the beet fields, helping with baying and assisting their mother in taking care of the vegetable garden.

In 1907 Edizabeth moved to Salt Lake City where she lived the remainder of her life as she wanted her young sons to have the advantage of more schooling than was available in Heber. She passed away in 1926.

Elizabeth Sellers will always be remembered by those who knew her for her unfailing hospitality, loving-kindness, and for creating an extremely close hond of brotherly love among her children.

1084

EDWARD AND CELESTIA CLARISSA BROMLEY BUYS



Edward Buys was born February 10, 1841, at La Harp, Hancock County, Illinois, son of Hyrum D, and Elizabeth Huntington Buys, He married Celestia Clarissa Bromley on March 23, 1857, in the Sait Lake Endowment House, She was born on June 25, 1849, at Dawsby, Lincolnshire, England, daughter of William and Sarah Bullimore Bromley. He married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. She was born October 1, 1859, at Spanish Fork, daughter of Henry and Margaret Hamilton, She left him, Edward died January 7, 1914, Celestia died October 28, 1938.

Edward Buys was the eldest son of Hyrum D. Buys, who was born October 22, 1802, in New York City, Elizabeth Huntington Buys was born February 10, 1813, in Albany, New York.

Edward came to Utah on September 15, 1850, in Captoin David Evans' company, with his parents, who settled in Bountiful, Utah.

Hyrum was a shoemaker by trade. He furnished a team and helped to get rock to build the Salt Lake Temple. He died quite young, leaving his widow with nine children. Edward worked to help his mother support the family.

Edward met Celestia when he was playing at a dance in Bountiful. She came with her parents to America from England in 1850, as converts to the LDS Church. They came to Utah in June, 1865, with the Samuel D. White company.

They lived in Bountiful, then Salt Lake, and were asked to come to Heber Valley to help make settlements. They came to Charleston and lived on the Joseph E. Taylor farm while Edward built a home. He built the first shingle-roofed house in Charleston. They moved east to Big Hollow from Charleston, where they became the first settlers in this new settlement, which was called Buysville, for Edward Buys. Soon the William Bromleys came, then the Wings, Thackers, Bancrofts, Penfolds, Wahlquists, Andersons, McDonalds, Nelsons, McGuires and others.

Edward built a home with large rooms and added one large room where all Church meetings and other activities were held.

Edward was set apart as superintendent of the Sunday School and Celestia as a Sunday School teacher. William Bromley took care of the Sacrament. Celestia was chosen first president of the Primary Association by Eliza R. Snow and Emmeline B. Wells, and was set apart by Bishop Nymphus C.

Murdock and Edward Buys, his counselor. She remained president of the Primary until they moved to Heber in 1887.

Edward was a High Priest for 15 years and county surveyor for eight years. He was deputy sheriff several years, until suffering a stroke which forced his resignation. He opened the first school in Buysville. Wasatch County. He surveyed Daniel Creek and Timpanogos irrigation water by acre feet and homesteads in Buysville and Daniel. He worked for Brigham Young and his brother on the railroad. He was buried in the Charleston cemetery.

Celestia Buys, better known as "Aunt Clara," was loved by everyone who knew her. She was hurt badly when young and had to use crutches. She never complained, no matter how difficult her life became. She always had a smile for everyone and lived an active, useful life.

She, being an expert with the needle, made all the clothes for the family, including suits for her husband. After she moved to Heber she and Mrs. Duncan opened a millmery shop, both being very adept in making hats and dresses. Mrs. Nymphus Murdock and Mrs. Danielson bought her first hats. Finally illness prevented her from continuing her work. She fell and broke her hip and shoulder, so had to go about in a wheel chair.

In Heber they were neighbors to President Abram Hatch, whose father came to Utah in the same company as the Bromleys, Gelestia was one of the first members of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, being the oldest pioneer in Heber at the time of death. She was 89 years old and is buried in Charleston. Her daughter Clara and husband, Alma Cummings, cared for her until her death. They now live in her home.

Edward and Celestia were the parents of: Hyrum D., William Edward, Sarah Elizabeth, Amanda C., Mary Ann, Joseph H., Charlotte, Alma, Martha R., Archie D., Daniel H., Clara May and Celestia C.

As it was a practice request of the Church to practice polygamy, Edward married Margaret Hamilton on June 14, 1876. They separated in 1887 and Margaret married Henry Boren, and they moved to Idaho.

Edward and Margaret's children ares Henry D., Alice J., Margaret J., Rhoda A., Mellissa, Matta E., and Edna A.

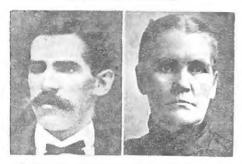
HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

The few home-made rugs which she was able to accumulate appeared as gems on the floor of pine boards which were kept scoured, with wood ashes, to a gleaming whiteness. The new house, furnished with its home-made carpets and a few pieces of horsehair padded furniture, provided her with a wealth of pride and added immeasureably to the pleasure of her homemaking. All of this, however, was overshadowed by her loving disposition and sweet smile, the kindness and consideration for all with whom she came in contact and her devotion to her family.

She was a talented dancer and it was not unusual, when friends gathered at their home, for Bill to tune up his "fiddle" and strike up the lively tune of "The Sailor's Horn Pipe" while she danced the double schottische to the delight of everyone present.

She was known to all as a wonderful mother, neighbor, friend and a real pioneer,

ARCHIBALD (ARCHIE) AND ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON BUYS SELLERS



Archibald (Archie) Sellers was born in Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March 8, 1842. His father, Archibald and his mother, Jane Stevenson Sellers, had four children, James, Mary, Archibald and Jeannie, Archie married Elizabeth Huntington Buys on December 14, 1876. Their children include John Jarvie, William Robert, Archibald, George Eddie, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay. Archie died February 18, 1902 and Elizabeth died in 1926. Both are buried in Heber.

Archie worked in the coal mines continuously from the time he was a child of 7 until he reached the age of 23. The life of a miner was by no means to his liking, and as he grew up he became fired with an ambition to go to America. To this end he began

to save his money, and after 16 years in the mines of Scotland, he bade goodbye to his beloved parents and set sail for the United States.

On his arrival in this country the Civil War was blazing. The only work he knew was coal mining, and the mines of Pennsylvania were clamoring for coal miners. With Archie, it was a matter of survival and he had no choice but to return to his old trade. He was not content to stay in Pennsylvania. The urge to go West was strong in him, and one day he set out to realize his dream.

At Rock Springs. Wyoming, it became necessary to replenish his funds and in order to do so he was obliged once again to go back to the mines. This move proved to be a blessing in disguise for it was in the mines at Rock Springs that he met James and Andrew Lindsay whose family was to have a strong influence on his life from that time on.

In the early seventies Archie went to Heber City to make his home with "Grandma" Christine Lindsay Muir. Later on he lived with Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann Murdock Lindsay. Although Archie had been a Scotch Presbyterian from childhood, the Lindsays persuaded him to become a Latter-day Saint and in 1875 he joined the Church.

The following year he met Elizabeth Buys at the home of her brother Edward Buys. Archie was strongly attracted to this tall, aristocratic girl, and on December 14, 1876 he took her for his wife. Witnesses to the marriage of Archie and Elizabeth were Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah.

Archie bought a house in Heber for his bride, but after a time he decided to take up farming. He was impressed with the land in Center Creek, principally because of the tall sagebrush which grew in that particular area. He had been told that tall sagebrush was an indication of fertile land. For that reason he chose a location up the canyon just below the Thomas place which was covered with sagebrush 6 feet tall and higher.

Although he had had no previous farm experience. Archie set out at once to clear the land with an ox team. Archie was assisted in breaking up the land by Will Richardson and young Jode Thomas. When the land was cleared of sagebrush, Archie planted the ground to lucerne. Up to that point it had been all outgo and no income. To some-

what reverse this situation. Archie and his helpful neighbor. Mr. Thomas, contracted with Hawk Eye and Parley's Park Mines at Park City to furnish butter, eggs, potatoes, meat, and such vegetables as carrots and cabbage for use at the mines' boarding houses.

The Sellers' land proved to be exceptionally fertile and the forty irrigated acres produced hay, lucerne, timothy, and grain in almost unbelievable quantity.

Archie Sellers was noted in the community for his sparkling wit and his ready repartee, one of the finest examples of which is illustrated by the following incident: Archie was driving in his wagon to Heber when a local funnyman ran up to him shouting excitedly, "Archie, Archie, your wheels are a 'turnin'". Like a flash Archie replied. "And your tongue is a'waggin'".

Archie had a leading part in the construction of a reservoir near the head of Center Creek which has provided a regular and permanent water supply for irrigating farms on the "crick."

Archie's general health, and particularly his lungs, had been greatly impaired as a result of the coal dust he had breathed so long in the coal mines. He suffered increasingly from this infection, and it finally became impossible for him to continue farming. In 1901 he sold the farm in Center Creek and took his family to Heber. He had only a short time to live, for his condition grew steadily worse, and on February 18, 1902 he passed away.

Archie Sellers enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best checker players and one of the keenest wits in the community. But he is best remembered for his high ideals, and his abiding love and concern for his family.

Elizabeth Buys Sellers was known far and wide as "Aunt Lizzie." She was born in Bountiful, Utah, March 12, 1855, the youngest child of Hyrum D. Buys and Elizabeth Huntington Buys. Her parents were natives of New York. In the early thirties they became converts of Joseph Smith and followed him as he moved westward to Nauvoo. Later they crossed the plains to Utah in 1850 and settled in Bountiful.

Elizabeth's father died August 28, 1855, only five months after her birth, leaving her mother with a large family to care for. As the children grew they all worked and attended the local public school in the winter.

Elizabeth went one year to a girls' school in Salt Lake City.

ロット カット・アン・アン・

In the meantime her oldest brother Edward Buys had homesteaded a farm on Daniels Creek, then called Buysville in his honor. Elizabeth visited Edward and it was while there she met Archibald Sellers. They fell in love and were married December 14, 1876. Soon they decided to take up a farm on Center Creek where they could be close to the Lindsay families who likewise settled on Center Creek and nearby Lake Creek.

Archie and Elizabeth - Sellers were the narents of six boys-John Jarvie, Archie, William Robert, George Edward, James Clark and Hugh Lindsay. It was practical to give double first names in those days because families were large, and frequently identical first names were given to children in neighboring families. For example, the name "Willie Rob" immediately distinguished William Robert Sellers from numerous other boys in the community named William. Thus, "Little lim" (Lindsay), "Jimmy Reed" (Lindsay), "Jimmy Clark" (Sellers) quickly identified the Jim of a particular family from boys of the same name in other families.

Elizabeth Sellers was helpful and inspiring both to her husband and to her sons. She believed in courtesy among her children. She believed in treating no one better than her own family. The choice food was not given to a visitor unless there was enough for her boys too.

Like many other pioneer women, Elizabeth occasionally had hard and discouraging times, but she was never one to "talk down in the mouth." Her mother had taught her to spend her last cent, if need be, with the aplomb of one who had thousands.

Archie and Lizzie moved to Heber in 1901 where Archie died in 1902. The older boys were away, and the younger boys worked at various jobs such as in the beet fields, helping with haying and assisting their mother in taking care of the vegetable garden.

In 1907 Elizabeth moved to Salt Lake City where she lived the remainder of her life as she wanted her young sons to have the advantage of more schooling than was available in Heber. She passed away in 1926.

Elizabeth Sellers will always be remembered by those who knew her for her unfailing hospitality, loving-kindness, and for

creating an extremely close bond of brotherly love among her children.

11110	DAND												Don	AARIU-	
HUSBAND							Husband Wife				_		CARLILE		
	Pia								Ward	1		NA			
		ace ace							vvaro Examiners:	2.				EZA)	
		ace							Stake or						
Bur	Pla								Mission						
HUSBAND'S HUSBAND'S MOTHER OTHER WIVES												REI			ABOVE TO WIFE
OTHER	NVES											- 1	VO	5 9	ABOVE TO WIFE
WIFE												FO	VS		
	Pi														NO 🗆
	Pla	ace										DA.			
Died _		ace										_			ATA
Bur.	PI	ace				IFE'S						+	Elder Don	R Carlile	SEALED (Date and Te
WIFE'S FATHER MOTHER												HU	Heber, Ut.	ah	WIFE TO HUSBAN
HUSB	S OTHER													1	
SEX M	CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth	W	HEN BORN		WHERE BO				RIAGE	DAY	WHEN DIED YEAR	WIFE		///////	
F	Given Names SURNAME	DAY	MONTH YEA	R	TOWN	COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	то wном					,		SEALED (Date and Te CHILDREN TO PARE
1												_			
2															
3							-								
													-		
4											1:21:31:4	11/15		1.41.	
5 6 7 8 9 9								-							
												9			
6		Tak	0 -1	562											
7		1	-					-			— I III I			יפ	~
1											— 111111				
8															AL INC.
												134			
9						ĺ]			INV	1.		
10													71		
10											Special Section Con-	٠,			
11			· · · · · · ·										16	0	0
													546.5		. 6 . 6
SOURCES OF INFORMATION						OTHER I	OTHER MARRIAGES								a-0,4-0 1
		100									A STATE OF THE STA				The second second
												1			
Í															
=												li			

1972 The Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Inc.

Deseret Book Company, Salt Lake City, Utah